



TOGETHER WITH TOSHA

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

SPRING 2002

TOSHA VOLUNTEERS FOR WORLD TRADE CENTER DUTY

Since the September 11 terrorist attack, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has worked at the World Trade Center site 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to help protect rescue and recovery workers involved in recovery, demolition, and site-clearing operations. When the call was made for state OSHA programs to assist Federal OSHA with assuring the safety and health of workers involved in the clean-up, TOSHA heard the call. After all, this is the Volunteer State. Fifteen TOSHA safety officers and industrial hygienists volunteered to travel to New York and work at the site. Each safety or health officer will spend one week either performing air sampling, making safety monitoring tours, or conducting respirator fit testing.

There are 60 OSHA personnel on site every day. More than 4,500 air and bulk samples have been taken for asbestos, silica, lead, and other heavy metals, carbon monoxide, noise, and numerous organic and inorganic compounds. Approximately 113,500 respirators have been issued by OSHA since September 13, along with more than 11,200 hard hats. Also, 11,500 pairs of safety glasses and goggles and in excess of 21,000 pairs of protective gloves have been issued.

With these efforts tremendous progress has been made in identifying and abating serious hazards at the site. The agency's goal is to ensure that all participants in the operation remain vigilant in maintaining the health and safety of workers at the site. TOSHA is happy to participate with OSHA in achieving this goal.



DON'T FORGET . . .

***to join us for the 25th Annual Tennessee
Safety and Health Congress
July 21-24, 2002
Gaylord Opryland Resort &
Convention Center
Nashville***

Call Diane Johnson at 615-741-7143 to register!

TRAINER COURSES OFFERED AGAIN IN NASHVILLE

The OSHA Outreach Training Program is a voluntary train-the-trainer program through which OSHA authorizes trainers to teach construction and general industry occupational safety and health standards and policy. To become an authorized trainer, you must complete either the Trainer Course in Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry (Course #501) or the Construction Industry (Course #500). These courses will again be conducted in Nashville in 2002. Both courses will be offered by the Georgia Tech Research Institute, an official OSHA Training Institute Education Center, the week of August 12-16, 2002. Those completing either course and passing a test at the end are authorized to conduct 10- and 30-hour courses and receive OSHA course completion cards to issue to students.

General industry outreach trainers must stay current on OSHA standards. For this purpose, trainers must attend course #503, Update for General Industry Outreach Trainers, every four years to maintain status as an authorized General Industry Outreach Program Trainer. Remember, these courses *authorize* trainers to teach OSHA standards—they do not *certify*. OSHA does not certify anything.

To register for one of the trainer courses, call Georgia Tech at 404-385-3501 or you may register on-line at www.conted.gatech.edu/register.

NEW WEBPAGE FOR SPANISH- SPEAKING WORKERS & EMPLOYERS

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2000 the fatality rate for Hispanic employees climbed by more than 11 percent, while deaths for all other groups declined. OSHA is concerned about the safety of Spanish-speaking workers and has established a new Webpage to help reach out to non-English speaking employers and workers.

The Webpage focuses on several areas: an overview of OSHA and its mission; how to file complaints electronically in Spanish; worker and employer rights and responsibilities; and a list of resources for employers and workers. Additional information will be added in the future.

The new Spanish-language page can be found at www.osha.gov.

Together With TOSHA

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Comments and suggestions are welcome. Inquiries regarding *Together With TOSHA* should be directed to the TOSHA Division Training Section: 615/741-5726



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MOST CITED STANDARDS IN 2001

TOSHA has compiled and released lists of the standards most often cited during construction and general industry inspections in 2001. Topping the general industry list once again are hazard communication, personal protective equipment, and electrical violations. The top 5 standards cited in general industry were as follows:

- #1 1910.1200(e)(1) No written hazard communication program
- #2 1910.132(d)(2) No written certification of PPE hazard assessment
- #3 1910.1200(h)(1) Inadequate training on hazardous chemicals
- #4 1910.305(b)(1) Conductors unprotected and openings not closed
- #5 1910.305(b)(2) No covers on pull boxes, junction boxes, and fittings

The leading violations in construction concerned fall potential, trenching hazards, and protection from falling objects. The top five standards cited in construction were:

- #1 1926.501(b)(1) Unprotected sides and edges of working surfaces

- #2 1926.652(a)(1) Inadequate cave-in protection on excavation site
- #3 1926.100(a) Lack of head protection
- #4 1926.451(e)(1) No ladder to access scaffold platform
- #5 1926.453(b)(2)(v) No body belt worn when working from an aerial lift

A list has also been compiled of the violations most often cited by TOSHA health inspectors. The top five violations on that list were:

- #1 0800-1-9-.06(9) No warnings for non-containerized chemicals
- #2 1910.1200(e)(1) No written hazard communication program
- #3 1910.134(e)(1) No medical evaluation for respirator wearers
- #4 1910.134(c)(1) No written respirator program
- #5 1910.1200(g)(1) No MSDS for hazardous chemicals

For a complete list of the 25 most cited standards in general industry, construction, and health standards, visit TOSHA's Webpage.

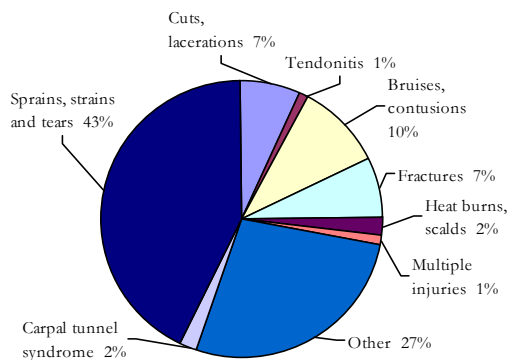
? Ask TOSHA ?

May I use the First Report of Injury as a supplemental record under the new 300 log rules?

Yes, the Tennessee Employer's First Report of Injury form has been revised to make it acceptable. New OSHA 300 Log rules require that an OSHA 301 Incident Report form, or equivalent form, be completed for each recordable injury and illness entered on the OSHA 300 Log. The revised Tennessee Employer's First Report of Injury form (form C20) is equivalent to the OSHA 301 form and using it (C20) will eliminate the need to use OSHA 301 in Tennessee.

The new form may be obtained from TOSHA's Web site and from the Tennessee Workers' Compensation Web site. Go to www.state.tn.us/labor-wfd, place your cursor on Safety in the Workplace, and from the pop-up menu choose either TOSHA or Workers' Compensation.

TN Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work, 1999



STAR ~

SAFETY THROUGH ACCOUNTABILITY AND RECOGNITION

On February 27, 2002, TOSHA presented the 12th STAR Award to Marvin Windows and Doors of Tennessee located in Ripley. The facility employs approximately 800 associates in the manufacturing of made-to-order wood doors. Tennessee OSHA is proud to welcome this newest member to an elite group of facilities that have earned the state's highest health and safety award.

The Voluntary Protection Program, also known within Tennessee as the STAR Award, recognizes the best of the best in the area of safety and health programming and performance. Qualified candidates must demonstrate that they have performed in a manner that is below the national average for injury and illness rates in their industrial classification. They must also have all of the critical safety and health management system components in place and involve their employees in a manner that ensures total involvement in safety and health issues.

A certificate of recognition is awarded to the STAR recipient, as is a flag that can be flown at the site. This recognition program includes an exemption from TOSHA Compliance program inspections for three years. This can be extended by successful continuation of the program requirements.

CURRENT STAR SITES

Mead Containerboard	Lewisburg
E. I. DuPont	New Johnsonville
Bridgestone/Firestone Inc.	Morrison
Eastman Chemical Company	Kingsport
General Electric Company	Selmer
International Paper	Memphis
Manufacturing Sciences Corporation	Oak Ridge
Frito-Lay, Incorporated	Fayetteville
American Bag Company	Winfield
Johnson Controls Inc.	Athens
Aeroquip-Inoac Company	Livingston
Marvin Windows and Doors	Ripley

More information about the STAR Award can be found at www.state.tn.us/labor-wfd/vppmain.html or by contacting Jim Flanagan, VPP Manager, at 615-741-5421.

Note:

~ *Safety 2002* ~

American Society of Safety Engineers Professional Development Conference and Exposition, June 9-12, 2002, NASHVILLE TENNESSEE, Gaylord Opryland Resort. Visit www.asse.org

Did you Know That.....?

365,000 eye injuries occur in the workplace each year
100,000 of these result in temporary or permanent vision loss
60% of injured workers DID NOT wear eye protection
40% of injured workers who DID wore the wrong kind

TOSHA TIPS

Condition: The employer did not maintain copies of the required material safety data sheets (MSDSs) for each hazardous chemical in the workplace and ensure that they were readily accessible to the employees in their work area during each work shift.

Potential Effects: Employees may be exposed unknowingly to a toxic material or may use a physically hazardous material in an unsafe manner due to lack of information about the chemical or its hazards. First aid in case of accidental exposure may be incorrect or delayed due to lack of information about first aid and emergency procedures. Medical care may be inadequate due to an employee not connecting symptoms to occupational exposure.

Citation: 29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(8) Accessibility of Material Safety Data Sheets

Recommended Action: If you have lists of hazardous materials by work area, copies of MSDSs relevant to each area may be placed in that area. Otherwise, all MSDSs relevant to the establishment must be placed in an area or areas where all employees may have easy access to them during working hours.

There must be no barriers to employee access during the work shift. TOSHA interprets the term "readily accessible" to mean immediate access to MSDSs. The employer has flexibility to determine how this will be accomplished. The use of electronic means such as computers with printers, microfiche machines, the Internet, CD-ROMs, fax machines, etc., is acceptable. Employers using electronic means to supply MSDSs to their employees must ensure that reliable devices are readily accessible in the workplace at all times; that workers are trained in the use of these devices, including specific software; that there is an adequate backup system for rapid access to MSDSs in the event of an emergency, including power outages, equipment, and on-line access delays; and that the system is part of the overall hazard communication program of the workplace. Additionally, employees must be able to access hard copies of the MSDSs, and in the event of medical emergencies, employers must be able to immediately provide copies of MSDSs to medical personnel. Mere transmission of the requested information orally via telephone is not acceptable.

Employers may use off-site MSDS management services to meet the requirements only if MSDSs are readily available to employees, either as hard copies in the workplace or through electronic means and as long as the provisions outlined above are ensured. Despite the use of an MSDS management service, the employer maintains primary responsibility for the hazard communication program, including receipt and use of the information to develop and implement a site-specific hazard communication program.

Learn and Live

During a scheduled inspection at a foam plant, it was discovered that the employer was using methylene chloride based glue. TOSHA conducted air monitoring at all four glue stations and discovered that all four employees were overexposed to methylene chloride. The exposures were 16 times the permissible exposure limit, and the employees did not wear respiratory protection. The employer had conducted sampling for methylene chloride about 10 years ago, but did not stay current with changes to the exposure limit, which was lowered from 500 parts per million to 25 parts per million. There are many serious health hazards associated with exposure to this chemical, such as loss of consciousness, increased risk of heart attack, skin burns, and cancer. To correct the violations, the employer substituted a glue that did not contain methylene chloride.

To keep this from happening:

1. Monitor the level of employee exposures to hazardous chemicals on a regular basis.
2. Provide adequate ventilation to keep exposures below the permissible exposure limits.
3. Train employees annually to know the short and long term effects of all chemicals they are exposed to.
4. Train employees to recognize symptoms of chemical exposures so that effective protective measures can be taken.
5. Perform a personal protective equipment assessment; provide the needed equipment and enforce its use.
6. Keep current on the OSHA web site for regulatory changes to the standards.

